```
=> D history

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:48:08 ON 25 AUG 2006)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 07:48:26 ON 25 AUG 2006
L1           405 LYSSAVIRUS
L2            29 "EUROPEAN BAT LYSSAVIRUS 1"
L3             0 "CLASSICAL RABIE OR PV OR PASUE LYSSAVIRUS"
L4            36 CLASSICAL (W) RABIES
L5             3 LYSSAVIRUS (P) GT1
L6             4 RABIES (L) GT1
L7             1 PV-PARIS
L8          9347 CVS
L9            13 LYSSAVIRUS (L) L8
L10          365 L8 (L) RABIES
L11            2 L10 AND L2
L12            2 L2 AND L9

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:00:28 ON 25 AUG 2006

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:04:28 ON 25 AUG 2006
L13            0 L2 AND L3
L14            3 GT1 AND L1
L15            3 GT5 AND L1
L16            3 L14 AND L15
L17           31 EBL -1
L18           31 EBL-1
L19            7 L1 AND L18
L20            0 GT1 AND L19
L21            2 PASTEUR (W) VIRUS AND L18
L22            0 EGBL1
L23           28 EBL1
L24        34317 L23 AND GT1 OR CVS OR PV
L25            4 L23 AND PV
L26            1 L23 AND CVS
L27            4 L23 AND PV
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:48:08 ON 25 AUG 2006

=> file caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:48:26 ON 25 AUG 2006
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 07:48:26 ON 25 AUG 2006
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=> lyssavirus
L1         405 LYSSAVIRUS

=> "european bat lyssavirus 1"
L2          29 "EUROPEAN BAT LYSSAVIRUS 1"

=> "classical rabie or PV or pasue lyssavirus"
L3           0 "CLASSICAL RABIE OR PV OR PASUE LYSSAVIRUS"

=> classical (w) rabies
L4          36 CLASSICAL (W) RABIES

=> lyssavirus (P) GT1
L5           3 LYSSAVIRUS (P) GT1

=> Rabies (l) GT1
L6           4 RABIES (L) GT1

=> PV-paris
L7           1 PV-PARIS

=> CVS
L8        9347 CVS

=> lyssavirus (l) L8
L9          13 LYSSAVIRUS (L) L8

=> L8 (l) Rabies
L10        365 L8 (L) RABIES

=> L10 and L2
L11          2 L10 AND L2

=> L2 and L9
L12          2 L2 AND L9

=> D L 11 IBIB ABS 1-2
      2 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE.  SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE
The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):1-2
'L' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):1
'1' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
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in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):D L11 IBIB ABS 1-2
'D' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):IBIB

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:234188 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:86589
TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?
AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 17(11-12), 1549-1557
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:242642 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900242642
TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?.
AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, 28 rue du Docteur Roux, 75724, Paris Cedex 15, France
SOURCE: Vaccine, (March, 1999) Vol. 17, No. 11-12, pp. 1549-1557. print.
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Jun 1999
Last Updated on STN: 17 Jun 1999

=> D L11 IBIB ABS 1-2

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:234188 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:86589
TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?
AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 17(11-12), 1549-1557
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The PV rabies (genotype 1) G and N proteins were produced by

recombinant baculoviruses in insect cells. We tested the ability of recombinant antigens to synergistically induce an immune response and, particularly, to broaden the spectrum of Lyssavirus-neutralizing antibodies produced. Cell-free prepns. of recombinant proteins caused an immune response. Recombinant rabies G protein (RRG) from infected cell extract or supernatant induced virus neutralizing antibodies (VNAb) against rabies CVS virus (genotype 1) and in a less extent against European Bat Lyssavirus-1 (EBL-1: genotype 5) Recombinant rabies N protein (RRN) induced antibodies that reacted with the rabies virus ribonucleoprotein (RNP) and primed mice for both the production of VNAb induced by inactivated and purified rabies virus and the protection conferred by RNP. RRN also had an adjuvant effect on VNAb production induced by RRG when the two recombinant proteins were phys. associated either encapsulated in liposomes or subjected to ultrasound treatment. However, there was no increase in production of VNAb directed against EBL-1 although classical vaccines (genotype 1) induce partial protection against this virus. Thus, beside its adjuvant effect there is some doubt as to whether including rabies N protein in a rabies subunit vaccine containing the recombinant G protein would be advantageous.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:242642 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900242642

TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?.

AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, 28 rue du Docteur Roux, 75724, Paris Cedex 15, France

SOURCE: Vaccine, (March, 1999) Vol. 17, No. 11-12, pp. 1549-1557. print.
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Jun 1999
Last Updated on STN: 17 Jun 1999

AB The PV rabies (genotype 1) G and N proteins were produced by recombinant baculoviruses in insect cells. We tested the ability of recombinant antigens to synergistically induce an immune response and, particularly, to broaden the spectrum of Lyssavirus-neutralizing antibodies produced. Cell-free preparations of recombinant proteins caused an immune response. Recombinant rabies G protein (RRG) from infected cell extract or supernatant induced virus neutralizing antibodies (VNAb) against rabies CVS virus (genotype 1) and in a less extent against European Bat Lyssavirus-1 (EBL-1: genotype 5) Recombinant rabies N protein (RRN) induced antibodies that reacted with the rabies virus ribonucleoprotein (RNP) and primed mice for both the production of VNAb induced by inactivated and purified rabies virus and the protection conferred by RNP. RRN also had an adjuvant effect on VNAb production induced by RRG when the two recombinant proteins were physically associated either encapsulated in liposomes or subjected to ultrasound treatment. However, there was no increase in production of VNAb directed against EBL-1 although classical vaccines (genotype 1) induce partial protection against this virus. Thus, beside its adjuvant effect there is some doubt as to whether including rabies N protein in a rabies subunit vaccine containing the recombinant G protein would be advantageous.

=> D L12 IBIB ABS 1-2

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:234188 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:86589
TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?
AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
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PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
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LANGUAGE: English
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REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:242642 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900242642
TITLE: Is there an advantage to including the nucleoprotein in a rabies glycoprotein subunit vaccine?.
AUTHOR(S): Drings, Astrid; Jallet, Corinne; Chambert, Beatrice; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, 28 rue du Docteur Roux, 75724, Paris Cedex 15, France
SOURCE: Vaccine, (March, 1999) Vol. 17, No. 11-12, pp. 1549-1557. print.
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Jun 1999
Last Updated on STN: 17 Jun 1999
AB The PV rabies (genotype 1) G and N proteins were produced by recombinant baculoviruses in insect cells. We tested the ability of recombinant antigens to synergistically induce an immune response and, particularly, to broaden the spectrum of Lyssavirus-neutralizing antibodies produced. Cell-free preparations of recombinant proteins caused an immune response. Recombinant rabies G protein (RRG) from infected cell extract or supernatant induced virus neutralizing antibodies (VNAb) against rabies

CVS virus (genotype 1) and in a less extent against European Bat Lyssavirus-1 (EBL-1: genotype 5) Recombinant rabies N protein (RRN) induced antibodies that reacted with the rabies virus ribonucleoprotein (RNP) and primed mice for both the production of VNAb induced by inactivated and purified rabies virus and the protection conferred by RNP. RRN also had an adjuvant effect on VNAb production induced by RRG when the two recombinant proteins were physically associated either encapsulated in liposomes or subjected to ultrasound treatment. However, there was no increase in production of VNAb directed against EBL-1 although classical vaccines (genotype 1) induce partial protection against this virus. Thus, beside its adjuvant effect there is some doubt as to whether including rabies N protein in a rabies subunit vaccine containing the recombinant G protein would be advantageous.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	70.95	71.16

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.50	-1.50

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Aug 18, 2006 (20060818/UP).

=> file caplus biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	71.58

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-1.50

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:04:28 ON 25 AUG 2006
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=> D history

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:48:08 ON 25 AUG 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 07:48:26 ON 25 AUG 2006

L1	405	LYSSAVIRUS
L2	29	"EUROPEAN BAT LYSSAVIRUS 1"
L3	0	"CLASSICAL RABIE OR PV OR PASUE LYSSAVIRUS"
L4	36	CLASSICAL (W) RABIES
L5	3	LYSSAVIRUS (P) GT1
L6	4	RABIES (L) GT1
L7	1	PV-PARIS
L8	9347	CVS

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L9            13 LYSSAVIRUS (L) L8
L10          365 L8 (L) RABIES
L11            2 L10 AND L2
L12            2 L2 AND L9

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:00:28 ON 25 AUG 2006

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:04:28 ON 25 AUG 2006

=> L2 and l3
L13            0 L2 AND L3

=> GT1 and L1
L14            3 GT1 AND L1

=> GT5 and l1
L15            3 GT5 AND L1

=> L14 and l15
L16            3 L14 AND L15

=> D L16 IBIB ABS 1-3

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:753635  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:357460
TITLE:                    Chimeric lyssavirus glycoprotein: New vector
                          for multivalent vaccines
AUTHOR(S):                Desmezieres, E.; Jacob, Y.; Saron, M. -F.; Delpeyroux,
                          F.; Tordo, N.; Perrin, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Lyssavirus Laboratory, Pasteur Institute, Paris,
                          75724/15, Fr.
SOURCE:                   Animal Cell Technology: Products from Cells, Cells as
                          Products, Proceedings of the ESACT Meeting, 16th,
                          Lugano, Switzerland, Apr. 25-29, 1999 (1999), Meeting
                          Date 1999, 447-453. Editor(s): Bernard, Alain.
                          Kluwer Academic Publishers: Dordrecht, Neth.
                          CODEN: 69ANWU
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Conference
LANGUAGE:                 English
AB   We have developed a multivalent vaccine prototype using the DNA technol.
     and chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins to carry foreign virus
     epitopes. Lyssaviruses (rabies and rabies-related viruses)
     induce a fatal encephalomyelitis. They are divided in 7 genotypes (GT)
     and two principal groups according the cross-reactivity of virus
     neutralizing antibody (VNAb); group 1: GT 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7; group 2: GT2
     and 3. Currently available vaccines belong to GT1. They induce
     protection against rabies (GT1) and are more or less efficacious
     against the other members of the group 1. They do not induce protection
     against group 2 viruses. Lyssavirus glycoprotein (G) is
     involved in the induction of both VNAb and protection. Rabies G mol. can
     be divided in two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half and the
     COOH half containing the VNAb-inducing antigenic site II and III resp.
     Injection of chimeric plasmid containing the COOH half of Pasteur Virus (PV:
     GT1) and the NH2 half of GT5 or GT3 G induced VNAb and
     protection against parental viruses but also enlarged to the other
     genotypes. We have taken into account the flexibility of the site II-site
     III junction to insert foreign epitopes with the view to construct a
     multivalent vaccine prototype. The inserted sequences corresponded to two
     well characterized epitopes: the C3 B cell epitope of the poliovirus VP1
     protein and the CD8+ T cell epitope of the lymphocytic choriomeningitis
     virus (LCMV) nucleoprotein. Under these conditions, injection of mice
     with chimeric G genes carrying the foreign epitopes induced antibodies
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against poliovirus and protection against LCMV whereas VNAb production against parental lyssaviruses was maintained. Therefore, chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins can be proposed as new vector for multivalent vaccines not only against lyssaviruses but also against other pathogens.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:810701 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:152276
TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential
AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Virology (1999), 73(1), 225-233
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The rabies virus glycoprotein mol. (G) can be divided into two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half (site II part) containing antigenic site II up to the linear region (amino acids [aa] 253 to 275 encompassing epitope VI [aa 264]) and the COOH half (site III part) containing antigenic site III and the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. The structural and immunol. roles of each part were investigated by cell transfection and mouse DNA-based immunization with homogeneous and chimeric G genes formed by fusion of the site II part of one genotype (GT) with the site III part of the same or another GT. Various site II-site III combinations between G genes of PV (Pasteur virus strain) rabies (GT1), Mokola (GT3), and EBL1 (European bat lyssavirus 1 [GT5]) viruses were tested. Plasmids pGPV-PV, pGMok-Mok, pGMok-PV, and pGEBL1-PV induced transient expression of correctly transported and folded antigens in neuroblastoma cells and virus-neutralizing antibodies against parental viruses in mice, whereas, pG-PVIII (site III part only) and pGPV-Mok did not. The site III part of PV (GT1) was a strong inducer of T helper cells and was very effective at presenting the site II part of various GTs. Both parts are required for correct folding and transport of chimeric G proteins which have a strong potential value for immunol. studies and development of multivalent vaccines. Chimeric plasmid pGEBL1-PV broadens the spectrum of protection against European lyssavirus genotypes (GT1, GT5, and GT6).

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:55983 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900055983
TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential.
AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Lyssavirus, Inst. Pasteur, 28 rue du Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France
SOURCE: Journal of Virology, (Jan., 1999) Vol. 73, No. 1, pp. 225-233. print.
CODEN: JOVIAM. ISSN: 0022-538X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Feb 1999
Last Updated on STN: 16 Feb 1999

AB The rabies virus glycoprotein molecule (G) can be divided into two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half (site II part) containing antigenic site II up to the linear region (amino acids (aa) 253 to 275 encompassing epitope VI (aa 264)) and the COOH half (site III part) containing antigenic site III and the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. The structural and immunological roles of each part were investigated by cell transfection and mouse DNA-based immunization with homogeneous and chimeric G genes formed by fusion of the site II part of one genotype (GT) with the site III part of the same or another GT. Various site II-site III combinations between G genes of PV (Pasteur virus strain) rabies (GT1), Mokola (GT3), and EBL1 (European bat lyssavirus 1 (GT5)) viruses were tested. Plasmids pGPV-PV, pGMok-Mok, pGMokPV, and pGEBL1-PV induced transient expression of correctly transported and folded antigens in neuroblastoma cells and virus-neutralizing antibodies against parental viruses in mice, whereas, pG-PVIII (site III part only) and pGPV-Mok did not. The site III part of PV (GT1) was a strong inducer of T helper cells and was very effective at presenting the site II part of various GTs. Both parts are required for correct folding and transport of chimeric G proteins which have a strong potential value for immunological studies and development of multivalent vaccines. Chimeric plasmid pGEBL1-PV broadens the spectrum of protection against European lyssavirus genotypes (GT1, GT5, and GT6).

```
=> EBL -1
L17          31 EBL -1

=> EBL-1
L18          31 EBL-1

=> L1 and l18
L19           7 L1 AND L18

=> GT1 and L19
L20           0 GT1 AND L19

=> pasteur (w) virus and L18
L21           2 PASTEUR (W) VIRUS AND L18

=> EGBL1
L22           0 EGBL1

=> EBL1
L23          28 EBL1

=> L23 and GT1 or CVS or PV
L24       34317 L23 AND GT1 OR CVS OR PV

=> L23 and PV
L25           4 L23 AND PV

=> L23 and CVS
L26           1 L23 AND CVS

=> L23 and PV
L27           4 L23 AND PV

=> D L26 IBIB ABS
```

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:455205 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199192099985; BA92:99985
TITLE: T AND B CELL HUMAN RESPONSES TO EUROPEAN BAT LYSSAVIRUS AFTER POST-EXPOSURE RABIES VACCINATION.
AUTHOR(S): HERZOG M [Reprint author]; FRITZELL C; LAFAGE M; HIROSE J A M; SCOTT-ALGARA D; LAFON M
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNITE DE LA RAGE, INSTITUT PASTEUR, 25 RUE DU DR ROUX, 75724 PARIS CEDEX 15 FRANCE
SOURCE: Clinical and Experimental Immunology, (1991) Vol. 85, No. 2, pp. 224-230.
CODEN: CEXIAL. ISSN: 0009-9104.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Oct 1991
Last Updated on STN: 11 Oct 1991

AB T and B cell human responses to European but lyssavirus (EBL1) induced by post-exposure rabies vaccination (PM virus vaccine) were evaluated by measuring plasmatric titres of EBL1-specific neutralizing antibodies; specific EBL1-binding antibodies; and proliferation indices of peripheral blood lymphocytes stimulated in vitro with EBL1. These parameters for vaccination efficacy were compared with those obtained with vaccine-related viruses (CVS and ERA) and with a non-vaccine related virus, Mokola virus, the last implicated in vaccination failures. Twenty-two patients exposed to rabies risk who received a reduced rabies post-exposure vaccination was involved in the study. On day 21, vaccine induced CVS-specific neutralizing antibodies in all patients; but EBL1-specific neutralizing antibodies were induced in only 73% of patients. No vaccinee had Mokola-specific neutralizing antibodies. Patients having EBL1 -specific neutralizing antibodies were usually those in whom vaccination induced high titres of CVS-specific neutralizing antibodies. On day 21, peripheral blood lymphocytes of 86% of patients could be restimulated in vitro with vaccine, 43% with EBL1 and 45% with Mokola. Patients exhibiting a high vaccine-specific proliferation response more likely developed an EBL10 or a Mokola-specific proliferative response. No correlation was found between T and B cell responses. Rabies vaccination induced neither T nor B cell EBL1-specific responses in 22% of patients.

=> D L25 IBIB ABS 1-4

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:775347 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:249691
TITLE: Immunization of dogs with a DNA vaccine induces protection against rabies virus
AUTHOR(S): Perrin, P.; Jacob, Y.; Aguilar-Setien, A.; Loza-Rubio, E.; Jallet, C.; Desmezieres, E.; Aubert, M.; Cliquet, F.; Tordo, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 18(5-6), 479-486
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Rabies is a fatal encephalomyelitis which is transmitted to man, mostly by dogs in developing countries. This zoonosis can be prevented by vaccination of humans before or after exposure. However, a more radical approach is possible, involving the elimination of the principal vector/reservoir by vaccinating dogs. The vaccine must be effective,

safe, and inexpensive. Mass production of plasmids is possible and DNA-based immunization with a plasmid encoding the antigen responsible for inducing protection seems to be more cost-effective than classical techniques involving cell culture. Beagles were immunized by i.m. injection with a plasmid encoding the rabies virus (PV strain) glycoprotein. Neutralizing antibodies against both wild-type rabies virus and European bat Lyssaviruses (EBL1 and EBL2) were detected after a single injection and a boost, but levels of neutralizing antibodies against EBL1 were low. Moreover, all vaccinated dogs were protected against a lethal challenge with a wild-type dog rabies strain. This is one of the first studies to demonstrate that dogs can be protected by DNA vaccines, and opens important perspectives for rabies control.

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:810701 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:152276
TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential
AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Virology (1999), 73(1), 225-233
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The rabies virus glycoprotein mol. (G) can be divided into two parts separated by a flexible hinge: the NH2 half (site II part) containing antigenic site II up to the linear region (amino acids [aa] 253 to 275 encompassing epitope VI [aa 264]) and the COOH half (site III part) containing antigenic site III and the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. The structural and immunol. roles of each part were investigated by cell transfection and mouse DNA-based immunization with homogeneous and chimeric G genes formed by fusion of the site II part of one genotype (GT) with the site III part of the same or another GT. Various site II-site III combinations between G genes of PV (Pasteur virus strain) rabies (GT1), Mokola (GT3), and EBL1 (European bat lyssavirus 1 [GT5]) viruses were tested. Plasmids pGPV-PV, pGMok-Mok, pGMok-PV, and pGEBL1-PV induced transient expression of correctly transported and folded antigens in neuroblastoma cells and virus-neutralizing antibodies against parental viruses in mice, whereas, pG-PVIII (site III part only) and pGPV-Mok did not. The site III part of PV (GT1) was a strong inducer of T helper cells and was very effective at presenting the site II part of various GTs. Both parts are required for correct folding and transport of chimeric G proteins which have a strong potential value for immunol. studies and development of multivalent vaccines. Chimeric plasmid pGEBL1-PV broadens the spectrum of protection against European lyssavirus genotypes (GT1, GT5, and GT6).

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:45030 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000045030
TITLE: Immunization of dogs with a DNA vaccine induces protection against rabies virus.
AUTHOR(S): Perrin, P. [Reprint author]; Jacob, Y.; Aguilar-Setien, A.; Loza-Rubio, E.; Jallet, C.; Desmezieres, E.; Aubert, M.; Cliquet, F.; Tordo, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, 25, rue du Dr, Roux 75724, Paris Cedex, 15, France
SOURCE: Vaccine, (Oct., 1999) Vol. 18, No. 5-6, pp. 479-486. print.
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jan 2000
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2001

AB Rabies is a fatal encephalomyelitis which is transmitted to man, mostly by dogs in developing countries. This zoonosis can be prevented by vaccination of humans before or after exposure. However, a more radical approach is possible, involving the elimination of the principal vector/reservoir by vaccinating dogs. The vaccine must be effective, safe and inexpensive. Mass production of plasmids is possible and DNA-based immunization with a plasmid encoding the antigen responsible for inducing protection seems to be more cost-effective than classical techniques involving cell culture. Beagles were immunized by intramuscular (i.m.) injection with a plasmid encoding the rabies virus (PV strain) glycoprotein. Neutralizing antibodies against both wild-type rabies virus and European Bat Lyssaviruses (EBL1 and EBL2) were detected after a single injection and a boost, but levels of neutralizing antibodies against EBL1 were low. Moreover, all vaccinated dogs were protected against a lethal challenge with a wild-type dog rabies strain. This is one of the first studies to demonstrate that dogs can be protected by DNA vaccines, and opens important perspectives for rabies control.

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:55983 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900055983
TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential.
AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Lyssavirus, Inst. Pasteur, 28 rue du Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, France
SOURCE: Journal of Virology, (Jan., 1999) Vol. 73, No. 1, pp. 225-233. print.
CODEN: JOVIAM. ISSN: 0022-538X.
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LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Feb 1999
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L27 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:775347 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:249691
TITLE: Immunization of dogs with a DNA vaccine induces protection against rabies virus
AUTHOR(S): Perrin, P.; Jacob, Y.; Aguilar-Setien, A.; Loza-Rubio, E.; Jallet, C.; Desmezieres, E.; Aubert, M.; Cliquet, F.; Tordo, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire des Lyssavirus, Institut Pasteur, Paris, 75724, Fr.
SOURCE: Vaccine (1999), 18(5-6), 479-486
CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
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L27 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:810701 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:152276
TITLE: Chimeric lyssavirus glycoproteins with increased immunological potential
AUTHOR(S): Jallet, Corinne; Jacob, Yves; Bahloul, Chokri; Drings, Astrid; Desmezieres, Emmanuel; Tordo, Noel; Perrin, Pierre
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SOURCE: Journal of Virology (1999), 73(1), 225-233
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PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
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